

**I Wrote Treaty,' Hughes Declares; Defeat Would Be 'National Calamity'**

**Underwood Reads Letter From Secretary to Refute Charge Pact Was Dictated by Foreigners**

**U. S. Imposed On? Absurd, Is Reply**

**Senator Counters People Support an Agreement That Insures Peace**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—Failure of the Senate to ratify the four-power treaty "would be nothing short of a national calamity," Secretary of State Hughes declared in a letter to Senator Underwood which the latter read on the Senate floor today.

Disposing of charges that the treaty had been framed by the British and Japanese as an alternative to their own Anglo-Japanese alliance, Secretary Hughes explained that he himself had drafted the document on the basis of "various suggestions which had been exchanged between the delegates."

The Secretary challenged intimations that the American delegates had been "imposed upon" or that intrigue or undue secrecy had been connected with the preparation of the treaty. He added that there were no secret notes or understandings, and that the treaty was what it appeared on its face, "a straightforward document which attains one of the most important objects the American government has had, the maintenance of friendly relations in the Far East upon a sound basis."

**Speech Aids Ratification**

Senator Underwood, who was one of the American delegates at the armistice conference, read the letter in the course of a speech he made urging ratification. Supporters of the treaty agreed later that the Alabama Senator's speech strengthened the case for ratification.

Senator Underwood emphasized the letter of Secretary Hughes as refuting various assertions and insinuations as to where the treaty came from, and he pointed out that the letter was from "a great American" whose word could not be challenged.

For three hours Senator Underwood held the floor, and in much of that time there was an animated and brilliant debate, in which he was freely questioned by Senators Robinson, of Arkansas; Walsh, of Montana; Reed, of Missouri; Glass, of Virginia; Watson, of Georgia; and Francis, of Maryland. It was the general verdict that Senator Underwood had maintained his ground with ability.

**Eight Postponed to Monday**

Senator Lodge had expected to force the ratification amendment to a vote this afternoon or tonight, but he decided to "hold his fire" because of the necessity for the Senate to consider and act on a second deficiency appropriation bill, containing large appropriations for disabled veterans. The result was that the ratification amendment was postponed until Monday, when the debate will be resumed. Senator Lodge will seek a vote on Monday, he said, and he would keep the treaty continuously before the Senate.

**Little Change in the Prospective**

Senator Underwood's position today, after the debate, was not materially changed. He was still in the lead, and he was expected to win the ratification amendment. Opponents of the treaty are trying to prevent all pairing.

**Reports that Senator Underwood**

of Washington, is wavering in his support of the treaty because of criticism in his home state were current, but the leaders expect him to vote for ratification.

**Pomeroy Supports Treaty**

Senator Pomeroy, of Ohio, Democrat and member of the Foreign Relations Committee, in a letter to former Secretary Daniels endorsed the four-power treaty and said that to fail to ratify it would be a mistake. Senator Pomeroy wrote Mr. Daniels by way of comment on a speech by Mr. Daniels.

**Text of Hughes Letter Answering Charge That Allies Wrote Treaty**

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The text of Secretary Hughes' letter to Senator Underwood on the four-power Pacific treaty follows in full:

"My Dear Senator: I understand that in the course of debate in the Senate upon the four-power treaty questions have been raised with respect to its authorship. It seems to be implied that in some way the American delegates have been imposed upon, or that they were induced to accept suggestions and proposals contrived by others and opposed to our interests. Apart from the reflection upon the competency of the American delegates such intimations betray a very poor and erroneous conception of the work in connection with the conference, no part of which—whether within or outside the conference meetings—was begun, prosecuted or concluded in intrigue. Nothing could be farther from the fact. It is, of course, wholly inconsistent with the amenities of international and confidential suggestions and conversations incident to the negotiations should be stated, but the Senate may be assured that a full disclosure of everything said or done in the course of the negotiations would reveal nothing derogatory to the part taken by any of the American delegates or involve any consideration or acceptance of any position not entirely consistent with the traditional policies of this government. It should be remembered that the four-power treaty dealt with a subject—the Anglo-Japanese alliance—which, as an agreement between two powers competent to make and continue it, was not and is not the nature of things could not be appropriately placed upon the conference agenda. Technically, it was a matter outside the conference, although the conference furnished an excellent opportunity for conversations regarding it. While I cannot, of course, undertake to state what was proposed or suggested in confidence by any of the delegates, I think it entirely proper to say that the negotiations relating to the four-power treaty were conducted within limitations defined by the American government. The views of the government as to the importance of the termination of the Anglo-Japanese alliance had been communicated long before the conference met, and it had also been (Continued on next page)

**Plot to Scrap Housing Bills Laid to Gibbs**

**Undermyer Warns He Will Resign as Counsel for Committee Unless Side-Track Laws Are Passed**

**Denounces Secret Lobby**

**Governor May Be Asked to Order an Extension of the Legislative Session**

Samuel Undermyer, chief counsel to the Lockwood housing committee, and Senator Charles C. Lockwood, its chairman, issued scathing broadsides yesterday against Senator Leonard W. Gibbs, of Buffalo, placing upon him the responsibility for the failure to have certain bills proposed for the solution of the housing problem reported out of the Senate Cities Committee for action by the Legislature.

Senator Gibbs, chairman of the Senate Cities Committee, had asserted that the absence of Senator Lockwood from Albany Friday night had jeopardized the fate of the housing measures.

"I regard the drawing by Senator Gibbs of this red herring across the trail in the form of the hubbub over Senator Lockwood's absence last evening," said Mr. Undermyer, "as the latest trick designed to block the housing measures, adding: 'Senator Gibbs is personally responsible for the present situation, and his attempt to shift the responsibility to Senator Lockwood is too ingenious to pass muster in the light of the facts.'"

He insisted that if certain of the measures were not enacted into law the Lockwood committee might as well go out of business. He threatened to resign as its counsel in the event the more important bills are killed, adding that it would be a most unjustifiable waste of the money of the state to continue.

Senator Lockwood had a short conference with Mr. Undermyer here before the former's departure for Albany at 1 p. m. He declared before leaving that Senator Gibbs had the written approval of eight members of the Senate Cities Committee for reporting the housing bills out for action, and "could have done so" if he wanted. "That I in any way delayed the bills is utterly without foundation," he stated.

It was understood yesterday that if there was no improvement in the situation overnight Mr. Undermyer would hustle out to Albany this morning and continue the battle for the passage of the housing measures. The counsel suggested that if necessary the Governor should ask the Legislature to remain in session a few more days beyond next Friday, when it is scheduled to adjourn.

**Secret Lobbies Arraigned**

"The clumsy attempt," said Mr. Undermyer in his statement, "of the various underground and unregistered insurance and landlord lobbies in and out of the Legislature to find a pretext for defeating this legislation by placing the blame on Senator Lockwood is about as astute a piece of chicanery as can be conceived. The stakes are sufficiently high to (Continued on next page)

**Plot to Scrap Housing Bills Laid to Gibbs**

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**Denounces Secret Lobby**

**Bandits Rob Royal Theater During Show**

**Trio Enters Treasurer's Office in Bronx House, Bind 2 Employees and Escape With \$4,900**

**Audience Laughs, Unaware of Hold-Up**

**Streets Outside Building Thronged as Thieves Operate Unmolested**

It took three chunky bandits less than ten minutes last night to enter the treasurer's office of Keith's Royal Theater, Bergen and Westchester avenues, the Bronx, bind and gag two employees, near \$4,900, which represented the day's receipts, into a bag, and walk coolly out.

Nobody saw the bandits except the two victims, and they saw but little of them. The audience, convulsed by the work of a comedian, remained constant in the minutes that the intruders were in the house, and the majority of those who attended the performance left the theater in ignorance of the dramatic happenings immediately prior to the intermission.

**Theater Near "Hub" of Bronx**

The theater is only a block from Third Avenue and 149th Street, the "Hub" of the Bronx. The house was crowded for the Saturday night show and the sidewalks in the vicinity were thronged at the time of the robbery. The treasurer's office is only a few feet to the rear of the first balcony. The two men, with revolvers drawn, found Baldwin alone in the office when they entered, and poked their weapons under his nose. He obeyed their "hands up" command.

A moment later George Bereth entered the office. He was ordered to line up against a wall with the treasurer and did so. The gunmen then stuffed bags into the mouths of their victims and proceeded in a brisk and businesslike manner to gather up the receipts. All money taken in during the day had been removed to the box office.

The thieves then darted out as swiftly and as silently as they had entered, descended to the lower floor and strode leisurely out. The curtain had just fallen for the intermission when they reached the orchestra floor, and it was an easy matter for them to pass out with the intermission crowd.

Only a few minutes elapsed before Bereth succeeded in removing his gag. Rolling across the floor he repeatedly bumped himself against a desk on which was a telephone connected with the box office. His efforts were finally rewarded with success and the phone toppled beside him.

Now the young woman who transmitted the call shrieked for Al Darling, manager of the house, and Darling shrieked for the police. He dashed up to Baldwin and released the two men.

Police reserves from the Morrison station and a squad of detectives under the command of Captain Andrew J. Wines were warning about the place in a short time. A cordon was thrown about the theater and policemen and detectives began searching the neighborhood. It is believed, however, that the bandits had left the vicinity before the police were notified of the robbery.

**Entered as Patrons**

The police learned that the bandits had entered the theater as "patrons" and were extremely courteous patrons at that. When Miss Julia Donohue, an usher on the right side of the balcony had been asked for their names, she was told by one of them that they wanted to go to the office before they took their seats. When they did go to the office they knocked Baldwin, it is said, asked "Who's there?" and one of the men said: "One of the gallery ushers. I've found a woman's pocketbook. I want to turn it in."

He then asked for the name of the woman who had lost the pocketbook and Baldwin forward and closed the door behind them. While one kept the treasurer covered the other searched around until he found some telephone wires with which he bowed and then he went to the safe and was in the act of extracting its contents when another knock at the door sounded. Bereth then entered and was covered with revolvers.

**Bandits Rob Paymaster, But Miss \$5,000 Loot**

While on his way to the Palisades Laboratory, where motion pictures are printed, Charles Sawnd, fifty years old, paymaster of the concern, was held up and robbed yesterday by two armed men who escaped in an automobile. The men had been seen in the habit of drawing a weekly payroll of \$5,000. The payroll was taken to the office on Friday, and it is believed that the bandits thought that Saturday was the day on which Sawnd drew the money from the bank.

The bandits took \$200 and a gold watch. Two women passing in a trolley car less than fifty feet from the hold-up entered the scene. They were drawn into the incident by the police of Edgewater when they reached the highway.

**Revolutionists at Tripoli Attack Italian Garrisons**

ROME, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—A revolution in a large city has broken out in Tripoli, according to a dispatch to the newspaper "Il Mondo" from its correspondent in the capital. The rebels have cut the railway in many places and attacked the Italian garrisons.

At Azizia two companies of Italian soldiers, surrounded by rebels, are receiving food dropped from airplanes. The Italians have evacuated Chetara and Zavia. The latter is on the coast, about 125 miles east of the city of Tripoli.

A Tripoli dispatch by way of Rome on February 13 told of fighting between rebels and the Italian forces at Misurata, near Azizia. It was then stated that the Italian government regarded the trouble as an isolated demonstration.

**98 Killed As Red Revolt Sweeps Rand; Montagu Predicts Premier's Fall**

**In Bitter Speech to Constituents, Ousted Minister Assails Lloyd George as "a Wizard and Dictator"**

**Removal Laid to Conservative Plot**

**Calls Curzon's Policy One of 'Bungled Undertakings'; Defends Reading**

By Arthur S. Draper  
From The Tribune's European Bureau  
(Copyright, 1922, New York Tribune Inc.)  
LONDON, March 11.—Edwin S. Montagu, deposed Secretary for India, took advantage of the crisis in that country's affairs to-day in a speech before his constituents at Cambridge, to defend his action in giving publicity to the letter from the Earl of Reading, Viceroy of India, appealing for a Near East settlement.

In an extremely bitter speech, far more violent than had been expected, he said frankly what he thought of the British Cabinet in general and of Lloyd George and Lord Curzon, Foreign Secretary, in particular. He called the Premier "a wizard, dictator and strategist, scenting the air." He characterized Lord Curzon as "a writer of plaintive, hectoring, bullying, complaining letters with a policy of missed opportunities and bungled undertakings."

Montagu revealed that the British Cabinet had seen the controversial letter from Lord Reading before its publication. It had been placed in the hands of members of the ministry several days before publication and Lord Curzon had been informed twenty-four hours in advance that the India Office had authorized publication. There was still time to prevent publication, Montagu said, but the Foreign Secretary made no effort in that direction.

Montagu said that the Cabinet had not given its permission to have the letter published, but the former Secretary for India defended his action on two grounds: that there was nothing new in the demands set forth and that Lord Reading was "no child in public affairs" and was entitled to have the permission to publish the letter, which he did not believe his own downfall would affect that policy in the slightest.

The speaker laughed scornfully at the policy of "collective responsibility" of the Cabinet, asserting that there never had been any such collective responsibility, and that his resignation was nothing more than a conspiracy among the Conservatives to oust him. Charging that the Premier was pro-Greek in his Near East policy, Montagu said that he did not believe his own downfall would affect that policy in the slightest.

LONDON, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—You know how dangerous near the government is to collapse," said former Secretary Montagu in his speech to-day. "The Liberal members see their colleagues disappearing one by one. The Conservative also have a lot to swallow. The 'diehards' have shown in the Indian, as in all other matters, a complete lack of judgment and vision. They are the most dangerous element in the political life of this country, and to them the great genius presiding over the country's destinies has given my head on a charger."

Montagu said he was convinced his policy for the development of India was "the right and the only policy." The government's Middle East policy, continued Montagu, had brought about a position of the gravest character in India. The Mussulmans were entitled to know of the efforts made in their behalf by the government, and the British public also was entitled to know what the Indian government thought on this important question.

Montagu told the meeting that if, as the result of what he was saying, and you wish it, my resignation as your member is in your hands."

To this the audience shouted, "No." If the government, declared Montagu, had made public its policy from the start to India authorizing publication of the Indian telegram it would have been made clear to the world that he recognized what the rights were, and it would have wider interests than India. Lord Curzon little realized the disastrous effects of his own policy upon India, continued the speaker, who added:

"It was a policy missed opportunities and bungled undertakings." Montagu declared he had worked and hoped and waited for the best in India. He had offered to resign upon the verge of resignation, but had hesitated in order that the Indian Mohammedans should not think the solemn pledges made to them had been irretrievably broken. He urged the Indians to believe that the government's anger with him would not involve disregard of their views. (Continued on next page)

**Harding Enjoys Cruise Down Florida Coast**

**President Greeted by Throngs When He Goes Ashore for Golf**

NEW SMYRNA, Fla., March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—President and Mrs. Harding, with their vacation guests, left to-night on the houseboat of E. B. McLean, Washington publisher, on their cruise down the Florida East Coast. Just how far the cruise will extend is uncertain, apparently depending upon the weather and the demands of official business.

During the day the party stopped at Ormond for a round of golf and then came here by automobile, where nine more holes were played. Those playing with the President have been informed Mayor J. Hampton Moore, of Philadelphia, he could not accept the director-generalship of the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition to be held in Philadelphia in 1926.

The offer of the director-generalship was tendered to Mr. Hoover formally several days ago, and his declination of it was set forth in a letter to Mayor Moore, written by the Secretary yesterday before he left on a Western trip, and made public to-day at the Department of Commerce. The offer carried with it a salary of \$50,000 a year for five years.

"I have had opportunity of discussing with President Harding the suggestion that I undertake the di-

**India Congress Urges People To Be Peaceful**

BOMBAY, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—An appeal to the public to remain calm, "as we shall show no regard for Gandhi either by observing a hartal or going mad," was issued to-day by the Congress Committee. The committee requests that the natives refrain from invoking a hartal and maintain "a peaceful, cordial attitude toward all."

While at Ahmedabad, Mohandas K. Gandhi, writing in the newspaper "New India," said that if he were arrested the people should remain unmoved. He asked that they fulfill the whole constructive program framed at Bardoli "with clockwork regularity and speed like the Punjab express."

**Transmutation Of Metal Said To Be Realized**

**Age-Old Dream of Alchemists Is Accomplished, Is Report to the American Chemical Society**

**Tungsten Made Helium**

**Result Achieved by Application of Unprecedented Heat of 60,000 Degrees**

CHICAGO, March 11.—Transmutation of metals, sought throughout the ages, has finally been accomplished, it was announced in a paper read to-day at a meeting of the middle western section of the American Chemical Society at Northwestern University.

Tungsten, which is used in the filaments of electric light bulbs, has been definitely and permanently changed into another element, helium, through treatment in temperatures of between 50,000 and 60,000 degrees, it was declared in a report on experiments conducted by Dr. Gerald L. Wendt and C. E. Irion, working at the University of Chicago.

"It means that the alchemists who tried to turn the baser metals into gold were right on one point—that the nature of metals could be changed," said Dr. Paul N. Leach, of the Chicago section of the Chemical Society, in commenting on the paper. "But, of course, it has nothing to do with the alchemists' scalawags that the baser metals could be transmuted into synthetic gold."

**Opens New Field to Science**

"It does, however, actually blast the theory that the atoms of elements, supposed to be absolutely indestructible, cannot be broken up by men. It opens a new field of science, and may result in many far-reaching and important scientific developments. We cannot yet foresee what these developments may be."

"Up until 1905 it was believed that no decomposition of elements was possible. At that time, however, it was discovered that radium, which is one of the about ninety known elements, naturally decomposes into lead. Nature, however, performs that change, and until Dr. Wendt and Mr. Irion completed their experiments man had never been able to produce a similar result."

"The heat developed to break down the tungsten atoms and change them into helium is the greatest ever known—hotter than the sun or than the hottest star known to astronomers. The heat of molten steel is about 2,000 degrees, the temperature of the sun is about 8,000 degrees and that of some of the hottest stars is about 30,000 degrees."

**"Artificial Lightning" Used**

"But these scientists have, by means of 'artificial lightning,' such as Dr. Charles F. Steinmetz recently produced, developed the hottest known spot in the universe."

Astronomers have long known that while in general the materials which compose the sun and stars are the same as those known on earth, the list of substances and chemical elements believed to be in them is much longer. (Continued on next page)

**Strikers' Uprising, Joined by Dutch Farmers, Laid to Bolsheviki; Seizure of Johannesburg Feared**

**Miners Ambush and Slay 18 Soldiers**

**Many Die as Aviator Bombs Labor Meeting; Fatal Riots in Cities**

LONDON, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—The Trades Union Hall at Benoni, near Johannesburg, crowded with South African gold mine strikers, was bombed by an aviator to-day, says a Central News dispatch from Johannesburg. The majority of those assembled were killed and the building was destroyed.

The general strike at Johannesburg is in reality a revolutionary movement, according to the Cape Town correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph." The strike issue has been eclipsed by the threat against the state, he says. He reports that the Dutch farmers in the Boksburg and Benoni districts have joined the strikers and formed mounted commandos, which attacked Benoni.

"The Times's" Johannesburg correspondent ascribes the trouble to a widespread Bolsheviki plot, and says the Fordsburg commando regards itself as a Red Guard.

JOHANNESBURG, March 11. (By The Associated Press.)—A Scottish detachment was ambushed at Benoni to-day by strikers hidden in a plantation, who suddenly poured a heavy volley into the soldiers, killing fifteen of them and wounding twenty-five. Most of the detachment were ex-service men.

"The Rand Daily Mail" places Friday's casualties at 600, of whom eighty are believed to have been killed. Thirty-two of the dead are policemen.

The situation to-day is somewhat improved. By firing continued until after 9 o'clock, but by 11 the streets had become absolutely deserted and the town was unrecognizably quiet. The public was forbidden the streets.

The heaviest casualties in the district are believed to have been suffered in the extreme eastern section of the Rand. No news has yet been received from the Western Rand.

General Reeves, commanding at Witwatersrand, ordered the public to remain indoors from 7 p. m. until 6 a. m.

**Strikers Armed With Bombs**

Jeppie, a suburb adjoining Johannesburg, to the east, was seething with strikers yesterday. Most of the men were armed and a number carried bombs. They are credited with planning to hold up the police in that area so as to prevent them from reinforcing other points, particularly Fordsburg, where intermittent firing was continuing.

The position at Brakpan and Benoni was extremely grave. The strikers apparently had obtained the upper hand at least temporarily, and numbers of dead and wounded were lying in the streets.

The strikers' plans evidently had been well laid. The leaders apparently aimed at having the communication lines cut off, and the seizure of important strategic positions. The possession of Fordsburg was a part of the movement.

Rioting continued in many Rand cities, and the fighting on the Rand was not confined to any one district. The natives have been seen, as usual, to pick up the dead and wounded in the streets. At Benoni the disorders were worse than yesterday. Captain Carey Thomas, an aviator, was shot down by the strikers. His machine, wrecked in the fall, was later blown up. Thomas was shot through the heart.

The statement yesterday of Premier Jan C. Smuts that the fighting on the whole is "not going in the government's favor" was borne out by dispatches. The whole Rand seems to be aflame with rioting, and the disorders are not confined to any one district. The natives have not risen on any large scale, although a few pro-Boer farmers are said to have joined the strikers. The government is devoting strong efforts to keeping the natives quiet, as a measure to prevent them from being misled by the labor dispute. In general the agricultural districts are quiet.

**In The Tribune To-day**

**Part I—The news of the day.**

**Part II—The news of the day.**

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**Part III—The news of the day.**

**Part IV—The news of the day.**

**Part V—The news of the day.**

**Part VI—The news of the day.**

**Part VII—The news of the day.**

**Part VIII—The news of the day.**

**Part IX—The news of the day.**